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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----- X
 MARIA DO ROSÁRIO VEIGA, :
 Plaintiff, :
 :
 - against - :
 :
 WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANISATION :
 et al., :
 Defendants. :
 ----- X

DECISION AND ORDER

VICTOR MARRERO, United States District Judge.

Plaintiff Maria Do Rosário Veiga ("Veiga"), a citizen of Portugal and Italy, brought this action naming as defendants her former employer, the World Meteorological Organisation ("WMO"), an international organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, as well as Michel Jarraud ("Jarraud"), a French national, who is a Secretary General of the WMO and a resident of Switzerland; Joachim Muller ("Muller"), a German national, who is a Director of the WMO and a resident of Switzerland; Jorge Cortès ("Cortès"), an American national who is a Director of the WMO and a resident of Switzerland; and Iwona Rummel-Bulska ("Rummel-Bulska"), a Polish national who is a former legal advisor of the WMO and now a resident of Nairobi, Kenya (collectively "Defendants"). Because on its face the complaint indicates that all material events and operative facts that gave rise to the action occurred at the WMO in Geneva, that the parties, witnesses, and documents

associated with the case are situated primarily in Switzerland, and that Veiga's substantive claims for relief are grounded on various instruments of international law, as well as local and federal law of Switzerland and the United States, the Court directed Veiga to show cause why this action should not be dismissed under the doctrine of forum non conveniens. Veiga responded by letter, urging the Court to permit the litigation of the case in this District. The Court finds no merit in any of Veiga's arguments, nor any other compelling ground supporting the continuation of this action here. Accordingly, for the reasons stated below, the Court dismisses this action pursuant to the doctrine of forum non conveniens.

I. FACTS

Veiga asserts that she currently resides in Portugal, and that she was employed by the WMO as Chief of Internal Audit and Investigation Service at the organization's headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland for three years, until her alleged wrongful termination in November 2006. In that capacity, she was assigned to investigate certain allegations of fraud and embezzlement of WMO funds. She states that an investigation she conducted revealed an unlawful scheme involving over \$3.5 million of WMO funds that were used improperly to influence the 2003 election for WMO Secretary General, which resulted in

the selection of Jarraud. The results of that investigation were turned over to Swiss criminal justice authorities.

According to Veiga, at a meeting of the WMO Audit Committee in February 2005, she was instructed by Jarraud and the Committee to close her internal investigation by March 2005, allegedly because Veiga was close to revealing the connection of Jarraud to the fraudulent use of WMO funds. Veiga asserts that as a consequence of her work and the information about the alleged misconduct she acquired in connection with this matter, she was subjected by Jarraud, Muller, Rummel-Bulksa, and Cortès to various acts of intimidation, harassment, threats, diminution of job responsibilities, and eventually to retaliatory termination of her employment by the WMO in November 2006, allegedly on false grounds of misconduct on her part.

Veiga pleads several common law causes of action, specifically breach of contract, wrongful termination, intentional interference with a contractual relationship, breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, intentional infliction of emotional distress, defamation, and violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act ("RICO"), 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq. As grounds for the Court's exercise of authority to adjudicate this action, she invokes the Alien Tort Statute ("ATS"), 28 U.S.C. § 1330 and federal

question jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331. As substantive bases of relief, she cites various sources of international law and Swiss laws, as well as federal and New York state law.

II. DISCUSSION

As a threshold matter, the Court is guided in its ruling on this matter by a statement of the Second Circuit noting that "the Supreme Court observed that the doctrine of forum non conveniens 'leaves much to the discretion of the court'... and the cases ... confirm that the discretion is wide." Schertenleib v. Traum, 589 F.2d 1156, 1164 (2d Cir. 1978) (quoting Gulf Oil Corp. v. Gilbert, 330 U.S. 501, 508 (1947)); The Circuit Court has further elaborated that the doctrine is based on the principle that "'a court may resist imposition upon its jurisdiction even when jurisdiction is authorized'" Norex Petroleum Ltd. v. Access Indus., Inc., 416 F.3d 146, 153 (2d Cir. 2005) (quoting Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 507); see also Royal Indus. v. Kraft Foods Inc., 926 F. Supp. 407, 415 (S.D.N.Y. 1996) ("Dismissal of a case on forum non conveniens grounds is discretionary and should only be granted 'when trial in the chosen forum would "establish ... oppressiveness and vexation to a defendant ... out of proportion to plaintiff's convenience" or when "the chosen forum [is] inappropriate because of considerations affecting the court's own administrative and legal problems.'")" (quoting

Piper Aircraft v. Reyno, 454 U.S. 235, 241 (1981) (quoting Koster v. Lumbermens Mut. Cas. Co., 330 U.S. 518, 524 (1947)).

Courts in this Circuit employ a three-part test to analyze the application of the *forum non conveniens* doctrine. See Iragorri v. United Techs. Corp., 274 F.3d 65, 73-74 (2d Cir. 2001) (en banc); see also Norex Petroleum, 416 F.3d at 153. Initially, the court determines the degree of deference that should be accorded to the plaintiff's choice of forum. Second, the court considers whether there exists an available and adequate alternative forum where the dispute could be adjudicated. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 506-07; Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 254 n.22. This inquiry consists of two parts: availability and adequacy. Ordinarily, the availability requirement is met if the defendant is amenable to process in the alternative forum. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 507 (noting that the doctrine "presupposes at least two forums in which the defendant is amenable to process"); see also Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 254 n.22. The adequacy test addresses the sufficiency of the alternative forum as a source of remedies for the wrongs the plaintiff claims. See Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 254 (noting that dismissal may not be in the interest of justice "if the remedy provided by the alternative forum is so clearly inadequate or unsatisfactory that it is no remedy at all").

Finally, if the preceding standards are met, the court assesses the appropriateness of litigating the action in the plaintiff's choice of forum, as opposed to the alternative venue, by balancing the private interests of the litigants and the public interest concerns of the court in accordance with the factors articulated by the Supreme Court in Gilbert. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 508-09; In re Monegasque De Reassurances S.A.M. v. Nak Naftogaz of Ukraine, 311 F.3d 488, 500 (2d Cir. 2002); Turedi v. Coca Cola Co., 460 F. Supp. 2d 507, 521 (S.D.N.Y. 2006); Corporacion Tim, S.A. v. Schumacher, 418 F. Supp. 2d 529, 531-32 (S.D.N.Y. 2006), aff'd, 2007 WL 1120376 (2d Cir. Apr. 17, 2007). The inquiry probes whether, in the interest of justice and all other relevant concerns, the action would best be brought in another venue.

A. DEFERENCE TO PLAINTIFF'S CHOICE OF FORUM

Generally, there is a strong presumption in favor of the plaintiff's choice of forum. See Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 250; DiRienzo v. Philip Svcs. Corp., 294 F.3d 21, 28 (2d Cir. 2002); Iragorri, 274 F.3d at 70-71. In consequence, this presumption may be overcome by a showing that on balance the Gilbert private and public interest factors "tilt strongly in favor" of the alternative forum. Wiwa v. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co., 226 F.3d 88, 100 (2d Cir. 2000); see also Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 255-56; Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 508

(instructing that "unless the balance is strongly in favor of the defendant, the plaintiff's choice of forum should rarely be disturbed"); Iragorri, 274 F.3d at 72-73. Deference to the plaintiff's forum becomes a stronger consideration where the plaintiff is an American citizen, especially in cases in which the underlying claims arose under United States law or seek to enforce or promote significant American policy interests. See Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 256 (emphasizing that this rule is not intended to disadvantage foreign plaintiffs but rather reflects a realistic prediction of the ultimate convenience of the forum); DiRienzo, 294 F.3d at 31.

However, where the circumstances indicate that the parties and material events bear no bona fide connection to the United States, or that in relation to the core operative facts in dispute the parties and events at best have only marginal links to the plaintiff's chosen venue, that choice of forum is not entitled to special deference, in particular where the claimants are all foreign residents. See Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 256; Iragorri, 274 F.3d at 71; Turedi, 460 F. Supp. 2d at 523. Weighed in this analysis is a sliding-scale consideration of whether forum-shopping reasons may have served as a motivation in the plaintiff's chosen venue. See Iragorri, 274 F.3d at 72 ("[T]he more it appears that the plaintiff's choice of a U.S. forum was motivated by

forum-shopping reasons the less deference the plaintiff's choice commands and, consequently, the easier it becomes for the defendant to succeed on a forum non conveniens motion by showing that convenience would be better served by litigating in another country's courts.").

Here, Veiga asserts that she is a citizen of Portugal and Italy, now residing in Portugal. Her former employer, the WMO, is an international organization headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Other than the WMO's association as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, whose headquarters are in New York, Veiga points to no other material connection with the United States by the WMO, the individual defendants, or the actions and alleged injuries at issue here. The underlying claims asserted by Veiga stem from the alleged wrongful termination of her employment and other unlawful actions by Defendants arising from her investigation of misconduct at the WMO in Geneva. Veiga pleads no facts bearing on how the events that occurred or the claims for relief she asserts suggest even a remote contact of the persons involved or their relevant conduct with the United States, nor any substantial effect of the underlying actions on the United States or American policy. These facts give rise to a strong inference that forum-shopping considerations served as a substantial motivation in Veiga's choice of venue

in this District. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 507 ("A plaintiff sometimes is under temptation to resort to a strategy of forcing the trial at a most inconvenient place for an adversary, even at some inconvenience to himself.").

In response, Veiga points out that the WMO is part of the United Nations system whose employees belong to the Joint Staff Pension Fund and whose budget and activities are reviewed and coordinated by the United Nations General Assembly in New York, and that the attorneys assigned to defend this action are likely to be based in New York. The Court finds these arguments less than persuasive, indeed entirely ungermane to the applicable standards guiding forum non conveniens analysis.

Nor are the concerns described above mitigated by Veiga's assertion of claims under international law. See Aquinda v. Texaco, Inc., 142 F. Supp. 2d 534, 553 (S.D.N.Y. 2001), aff'd, 303 F.3d 470 (2d Cir. 2002) ("The United States ... has no special public interest, under the [ATS] or otherwise, in providing a forum for plaintiffs pursuing an international law action ... that plaintiffs can adequately pursue in the place where the violation actually occurred."). For these reasons the Court concludes that Veiga's choice of forum is not entitled to deference.

B. ADEQUATE ALTERNATIVE FORUM

As stated above, the adequate alternative forum requirement of the forum non conveniens doctrine is ordinarily satisfied if (1) the other forum is available because the defendant is amenable to service of process there, and (2) the forum permits litigation of the subject matter of the dispute and offers remedies for the wrongs the plaintiff alleges, even if the causes of action and relief provided there are not identical in every respect to the claims the plaintiff demands or redress he seeks in his chosen forum. See Monegasque, 311 F.3d at 499 (citing Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 254 n.22); Capital Currency Exch. v. National Westminster Bank PLC, 155 F.3d 603, 610 (2d Cir. 1998). The proffered alternative forum may be inadequate, for example, where the plaintiff demonstrates that he would encounter exceptional legal, political, or practical barriers in litigating in the other forum, such as the prospect of execution or a justice system closed to him as a member of an outcast class. See, e.g., Rasoulzadeh v. Associated Press, 574 F. Supp. 854, 860 (S.D.N.Y. 1983), aff'd, 767 F.2d 908 (2d Cir. 1985); see also Menendez Rodriguez v. Pan Am. Life Ins. Co., 311 F.2d 429, 433 (5th Cir. 1972), vacated on other grounds, 376 U.S. 779 (1964).

The Court notes that the WMO, as an international organization headquartered in Geneva, and the individual

defendants, as WMO officials who reside in Switzerland or there committed the wrongs Veiga asserts, are amenable to process in Switzerland insofar as authorized by applicable Swiss law. Upon application by Veiga, the Court will consider placing a condition this dismissal on an express agreement by Defendants not to challenge the appropriateness of Geneva as a convenient forum for resolution of the claims of misconduct alleged in this action and of any available defenses. See Aquinda v. Texaco, Inc., 303 F.3d 470, 476-77 (2d Cir. 2002) (alternative forum requirement generally satisfied by defendant's consent to the exercise of jurisdiction of the foreign action).

With regard to the second requirement, "[a]n alternative forum is ordinarily adequate if the defendants are amenable to service of process there and the forum permits litigation of the subject matter of the dispute." Monegasque, 311 F.3d at 499. Conversely, a forum may be deemed inadequate if it is "characterized by a complete absence of due process or an inability of the forum to provide substantial justice to the parties." Id.

In this connection, the Court notes that in the context of forum non conveniens inquiries, courts in this Circuit have repeatedly found that Switzerland is an adequate forum for adjudication of civil disputes involving common law claims

based on contract and tort principles sufficiently similar to those at issue here. See, e.g., Schertenleib, 589 F.2d at 1159-60; Fustok v. Banque Populaire Suisse, 546 F. Supp. 506, 511 (S.D.N.Y. 1982); cf. Calgarth Invest. Ltd. v. Bank Saderat Iran, 1996 WL 204470 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 26, 1996).

Veiga does not assert that Swiss law does not provide remedies for the elemental breach of contract and tort claims she raises here. Rather, she rejects Switzerland as an adequate forum on the ground that it "operates under a civil law jurisdiction and does not have the same constitutional protections afforded by the US legal system, nor does it have a record of providing vindication of important individual rights as do US courts...." (Letter from Monika Ona Bileris and Edward Patrick Flaherty to Honorable Victor Marrero, dated April 30, 2007 ("Pl.'s Letter"), at 2.) These vague generalizations do not address the fundamental question as to the availability of sufficiently comparable common law causes of actions and protections under Swiss law that recognize similar wrongs and liability and would provide suitable remedies were Veiga's claims to proceed to adjudication on the merits, nor do they indicate what bearing American "constitutional protections" have to this foreign action between foreign parties entailing events that occurred in a foreign country. Moreover, the Second Circuit repeatedly has

cautioned against judges giving serious consideration to such conclusory attacks on the judicial systems of foreign jurisdictions, underscoring the concerns that censures of this kind raise if endorsed by our courts, especially when based on bare aspersions and expansive generalizations. See Monegasque, 311 F.3d at 499 (citing Blanco v. Banco Indus. de Venezuela, S.A., 977 F.2d 974, 981-82 (2d Cir. 1993)); Jhirad v. Ferrandina, 536 F.2d 478, 484-85 (2d Cir. 1976).

Veiga's contention that Swiss law does not contain provisions allowing causes of actions or remedies precisely equivalent to those she asserts in the instant action is similarly insufficient to bar a finding that an adequate forum exists. As the Supreme Court observed in Piper Aircraft: "The possibility of a change in substantive law ordinarily should not be given conclusive or even substantial weight in the *forum non conveniens* inquiry." 454 U.S. at 247; see also PT United Can Co. v. Crown Cork & Seal Co., 138 F.3d 65, 74 (2d Cir. 1998) (noting that the non-existence of a RICO statute in the proposed alternate venue does not bar the use of that forum) (citing Transunion Corp. v. Pepsi Co. Inc., 811 F.2d 127 (2d Cir. 1987)); Capital Currency, 155 F.3d at 610; Turedi, 460 F. Supp. 2d at 525-26.

Veiga's conclusory contention that this action could not be maintained in Switzerland by reason of the WMO's

Headquarters Agreement granting absolute immunity to the WMO and its officials from civil litigation is no more availing. If maintained in this district, the Court would be obliged under New York choice of laws rules to adopt "an 'interest analysis' which requires that ... 'the law of the jurisdiction having the greatest interest in the litigation ... be applied.'" Kalb, Voorhis & Co. v. American Fin. Corp., 8 F.3d 130, 132 (2d Cir. 1993) (quoting Intercontinental Planning, Ltd. v. Daystrom, Inc., 248 N.E. 2d 576, 582 (N.Y. 1969); AroChem Int'l v. Buirkle, 968 F.2d 266, 269-70 (2d Cir. 1992)). The same analysis and result would prevail in United States courts under application of conflict of laws principles involving foreign disputes or international law. See Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws §§ 10, 83 (1971).

There can be no dispute that under this standard Switzerland -- the jurisdiction in which the alleged wrongs occurred, where the parties resided at all relevant times, and whose law enforcement authorities have been investigating possible violations of Swiss laws arising from the circumstances Veiga describes -- has the greatest interest in the application of its laws to the adjudicate of the charges of misconduct allegedly committed by its residents within its borders that are at issue here. Thus, in any litigation of this matter in this Court, governing Swiss law is likely to

control and conceivably apply to bar the litigation to no lesser degree than if the action were brought in Geneva. In this regard, it better serves the interest of judicial economy and the administration of justice for a ruling on the meaning of the WMO's Headquarters Agreement and its effect on this action, as well as related questions of the scope of any immunity from civil suits that extends to the WMO and its officials under that Agreement and applicable Swiss law, to be determined by Swiss authorities rather than by this Court. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 509 (noting that a case should be tried "in a forum that is at home with the ...law that must govern the case, rather than having court in some other forum untangle problems in conflict of laws, or in law foreign to itself.") Such determinations presumably could include the question Veiga suggests here as to whether, even if a lawsuit against Defendants could not be maintained in Switzerland under the terms of the Headquarters Agreement and Swiss law, such litigation to redress the alleged misconduct at issue in this case nonetheless would not be precluded in other jurisdictions.

Finally, the Court notes that the Court can address any valid concerns Veiga may have regarding Switzerland as an adequate forum by placing appropriate conditions on this dismissal, as further considered below. See Schertenleib, 589

F.2d at 1163 ("Thus further inquiry into foreign jurisdictional law really is needless since it is so easily obviated by use of the typical conditional dismissal device."

Accordingly, the Court finds that Switzerland would provide an adequate forum for the adjudication of this litigation.

C. THE GILBERT FACTORS

Under the *forum non conveniens* doctrine, upon finding that no special deference to the plaintiff's choice of forum is warranted, and that an adequate alternative forum does exist, the Court must then determine, by balancing the private interests of the litigants with the public interest concerns of the Court, whether adjudication of the action in plaintiff's chosen forum would be inconvenient and unjust.

See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 508-09.

1. The Private Interest Factors

The private interests of the litigants that the Court must consider under the Gilbert analysis are: (a) the ease of access to evidence; (b) the availability of compulsory process; (c) the cost for cooperative witnesses to attend trial; (d) the enforceability of a judgment; and (e) all other practical matters that might shorten any trial or make it less expensive. See id. at 508.

In the instant case, these factors all weigh strongly in

favor of litigating the parties' dispute in Switzerland. The wrongful conduct that Veiga alleges caused her injuries is fundamentally connected with actions and events that occurred primarily in Geneva over the course of three years. To that extent, the entire factual record of the events most central to the action is located primarily in Switzerland. Access to the many party and non-party witnesses whose testimony would be necessary, as well as related documentary evidence, is entirely in Switzerland, and thus beyond the reach of this Court's power to compel production. Much of that evidence, both documentary and of live witnesses, would likely have to be translated for any effective use in proceedings in this Court. The costs, inconvenience, and impracticalities of subjecting those witnesses to participate at trial in this District, even if voluntary, would be substantially higher relative to comparable costs and other burdens they would incur in Switzerland. Even if some testimony of non-parties could be obtained and preserved by deposition, to do so would implicate proceedings under the Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, a prospect that entails significant amounts of time even in ordinary cases, and far more in complicated litigation such as this action. In all probability, these circumstance would cause not only greater financial hardships, but significant delays

in preparing the case for trial before this Court, and ultimately in resolving the merits of the dispute.

Veiga's cursory response to these severe difficulties is that access to proof would be "relatively easy to secure" and that attendance in this district by unwilling witnesses "could be easily completed." (Pl.'s Letter, at 2.) These conclusory answers grossly understate the inconvenience and legal obstacles associated with litigation of this action here rather than in Switzerland.

As against the overwhelming dominant contacts of this action with Switzerland, Veiga points to nothing more than the WMO's affiliation with the United Nations as grounds for litigation in this district, and her unsubstantiated assertion that trial in this district is not outweighed by resolution in Switzerland because the case "will likely involve witnesses, documents and other evidence from several countries, not just the United States or Switzerland." (Id. at 2.) These arguments actually cut against Veiga's position and reinforce the Court's concerns. Veiga entirely ignores the inextricable connections of this action to the triggering events associated with WMO actions in Geneva, and treat lightly the overwhelming and fundamental contacts of this litigation with Switzerland. Whatever witnesses, events, and documents associated with relevant conduct may be found outside of Switzerland, the

point is that the connection of this action with the United States is marginal at best in comparison to the magnitude of the factual and legal links of all material aspects of the dispute to Switzerland. Thus, Switzerland is the more convenient forum for the conduct of the bulk of pretrial factual investigations, discovery and other proceedings that are entailed in the litigation, and the United States would be a far costlier and more inconvenient venue for witnesses and parties to travel to for any subsequent trial.

2. The Public Interest Factors

The Gilbert public interest factors to be weighed by the Court include: (a) administrative difficulties relating to court congestion; (b) imposing jury duty on citizens of the forum; (c) having local disputes settled locally; and (d) avoiding problems associated with the application of foreign law. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 508-09; Monegasque, 311 F.3d at 500. These considerations also weigh heavily in favor of dismissal of this action.

First, there is no indication that courts in the Switzerland are any more congested than the busy courts in this district. Second, Veiga, though currently domiciled in Portugal, resided in Switzerland at the time the events in question occurred and it was there that she suffered the injuries she claims. Defendants are all residents of or based

in Switzerland. Because the core events, operative facts, and associated private and institutional interests at issue are local to Switzerland, the dispute should be resolved in that country. There is a significant interest in having localized matters decided in the local forum in accordance with domestic law governing the case. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 509 (noting the "local interest in having localized controversies decided at home"); Monegasque, 311 F.3d at 500-01 (noting that "there is no reason why localized matters should not be determined by the courts of the locale bearing the most significant contacts with them"). In fact, Veiga points out that Swiss law enforcement and judicial authorities have been involved in investigations of the alleged misconduct at issue here. There is no indication in Veiga's complaint of any wrongful acts that may have been committed by Defendants in the United States that would override Switzerland's interest in exercising jurisdiction to adjudicate all aspects of this controversy. Moreover, as stated above, Swiss law would likely govern the duties, immunities, and liabilities of the WMO and its officials in this regard, and determinations of the reach of local law to these matters should be made by Swiss tribunals and not by this Court. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 509; Kalb, Voorhis, 8 F.3d at 132.

Consequently, because the bulk of Veiga's common law

claims would require application of principles of Swiss law, Switzerland is the forum with the most significant legal contacts with and the greatest jurisdictional interest in the adjudication of the controversy before the Court. Also for these reasons, an action should be tried in a forum familiar with the law governing the case. See Gilbert, 330 U.S. at 508-09. By contrast, the Court finds no compelling reason why the law and judicial resources of this forum should be applied to resolve this dispute, nor any overriding American policy interest that would be promoted or enforced by doing so. See Piper Aircraft, 454 U.S. at 260-61.

To the circumstances compellingly tilting the public interest factors towards Switzerland, Veiga responds by pointing to a United States' interest in adjudicating alleged violations of international law under the ATS. For the reasons already articulated above, the Court is not persuaded that these considerations weigh in favor of maintaining this action in this forum. Whether or not the United States has some interest, however tangential, in the adjudication of this action in this Court is not the controlling question. Rather, the real issue is whether, on balance, the nominal interests of the United States identified by Veiga, a foreign citizen, against Defendants, all foreign residents, outweigh those of Switzerland in resolving charges of corruption and violations

of Swiss and international law by the WMO and its officials, who allegedly committed these offenses in Geneva. This Court finds that the scale tilts strongly in favor of such adjudication occurring in Switzerland in this case.

The Court concludes that the links of this action with this district are minimal compared with the contacts of the controversy with Switzerland, and that the central dispute concerns Switzerland more than the United States. Thus, the balance of the Gilbert private and public interest factors weigh heavily in favor of dismissal of this action. However, upon application by Veiga on notice to Defendants, the Court would entertain imposing as a condition of dismissal that Defendants give express consent to certain conditions: that in the event Veiga commences litigation in Switzerland arising out of the circumstances and general claims asserted in this case, Defendants agree to accept service of process and to the exercise of personal jurisdiction by the relevant tribunal in Switzerland to the extent permissible by applicable law; that Defendants not assert any defenses based on statutes of limitations that would not available to them were this litigation prosecuted in this Court; and that Defendants would satisfy any final judgment rendered by a Swiss court in connection with any such litigation. See Aguinda, 303 F.3d at 480 (affirming forum non dismissal subject to modification

that the judgment be conditioned on defendant's agreement to waive statutes of limitations defenses); Blanco, 997 F.2d at 984 ("[F]orum non conveniens dismissals are often appropriately conditioned to protect the party opposing dismissal.") (collecting cases).¹

III. ORDER

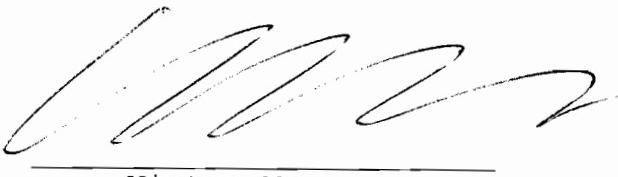
For the reasons stated above, it is hereby
ORDERED that the complaint in this action filed by plaintiff Maria do Rosário Veiga is dismissed on the grounds of forum non conveniens; and it is further
ORDERED that on application to the Court by Veiga filed within ten (10) days of this action, on notice to defendants herein, the Court will consider imposing conditions on this dismissal as set forth in the Court's decision above.

¹ Conditional forum non conveniens dismissals are standard in the Second Circuit. Such conditions, as is the case here, may be necessary to the forum non conveniens analysis itself, for such conditions create the adequate alternative forum. The Second Circuit has found a forum non conveniens dismissal to be erroneous in the absence of a condition requiring the defendant to submit to jurisdiction in the alternative forum, since "[t]he forum non conveniens doctrine allows dismissal only where the court determines that 'an alternative forum is available, because application of the doctrine presupposes at least two forums in which the defendant is amenable to process.'" Jota v. Texaco, Inc., 157 F.3d 153, 158-59 (2d Cir. 1998) (internal quotation and citation omitted). Moreover, where such condition consists of consenting to personal jurisdiction or waiving of statute of limitations defenses, the defendant merely "is asked to cede a personal defense that is waivable at its will." Gross v. British Broad. Corp., 386 F.3d 224, 234 (2d Cir. 2004).

The Clerk of Court is directed to close this case.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: NEW YORK, NEW YORK
7 May 2007



Victor Marrero
U.S.D.J.